

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 67.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2617.

CRUISER ASKOLD MUST LEAVE SHANGHAI SOON

Three Chinese Warships to Enforce The Governmental Time Limit.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The Russian cruiser Askold will be allowed to remain in this port until the 23d of the month when a day's notice will be given her to either leave or disarm. The Chinese squadron is expected here to enforce the decree of the Government.

AS TO CONTRABAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—It is understood that Russia will recognize the American and British differentiation between conditional and absolute contraband.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Japan has notified the powers that she will not surrender the Russian destroyer Riesitilini which was seized in the harbor of Chefoo by the Japanese forces, after she had taken refuge in that neutral port.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—It is reported that the Japanese fleet is coming to this port to seize the Russian warships Askold and Grozovoi. The situation is acute. The consuls are determined to preserve the neutrality of the port of Shanghai.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Every officer aboard the cruiser Rossia the Gromoboi was killed or wounded in the engagement with Admiral Kamimura's fleet August 14th. Both of the Russian vessels were riddled and the guns and engines partially dismantled.

Washington, 10:25 a. m., August 18, 1904.

Received at the Consulate at 8:20 a. m.

The Commander of the Port Arthur besieging army reports that on the 16th of August he sent to the enemy's outposts a parlementaire bearing the communication embodying His Imperial Japanese Majesty's august wishes for the relief of the non-combatants in Port Arthur and also a letter advising surrender. These documents were handed to the Chief Staff of Garrison and on the 17th the enemy's parlementaire came with the reply to the above, refusing both.

TAKAHIRA.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—A demand has been made for the surrender of the Port Arthur garrison. It was delivered yesterday and an answer is expected today. The Japanese commander offered to release all non-combatants.

THE DIANA AND PALLADA.

ST. PETERSBURG Aug. 17. It is reported that the Diana and Pallada have arrived at Vladivostok.

CHINA MAKING READY.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—The railways have been asked if they are able to transport 40,000 troops to Shanghaikwan.

Shanghaikwan is an important strategic port on the Gulf of Pechili. The place is on the railway leading from Peking, via Tientsin, to Simuntun, west of Mukden, and to Yinkow, the latter place being in the possession of the Japanese. From Pekin to Shanghaikwan is a distance of about 150 miles, while from Shanghaikwan to Mukden it is about 200 miles. The railway stretches north to Simuntun near which a Japanese force is now said to be operating, and should the Chinese assist in the war they could be hurried north from Shanghaikwan very rapidly.

NOVIK AGAIN SEEN.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 17.—The Novik has again been sighted in Vandierhan Strait.

TOKIO, Aug. 18.—Port Arthur has refused the summons to surrender and will not release non-combatants.

CHEFOO, Aug. 18.—Port Arthur is being subjected to a tremendous bombardment from the Japanese siege batteries. The shells have demolished many buildings and started conflagrations. Hospitals are crowded.

FUTURE OF THE ASKOLD.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—The arrival of the Japanese squadron is expected to compel the dismantling of the Russian cruiser Askold.

ROSSIA AND GROMOBOI SAFE.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 18.—The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi have arrived here.

A POINT OF VANTAGE.

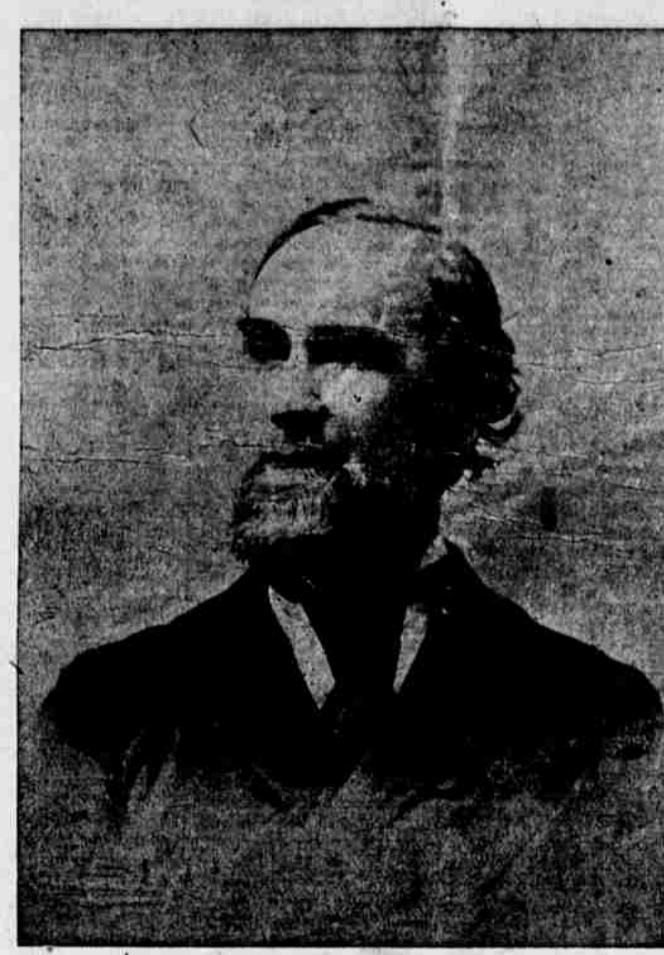
MUKDEN, Aug. 18.—The Japanese have occupied Tsian Hill on the extreme Russian left.

KUROKI'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

BAIQIYANG, Aug. 18.—A Japanese flanking movement is developing east of and parallel with the railroad.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19. C. E. Shively of Indiana has been chosen Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.



H. M. WHITNEY.

SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR DYING IN MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—Senator Hoar is dying.

George Frisbie Hoar, the veteran Republican Senator from Massachusetts, has seen seventy-eight winters since he was born at Concord, Mass., where he received his early schooling. He is a graduate of Harvard. He settled in Worcester after being admitted to the bar and as far back as 1860 one finds him listed as city solicitor. He was elected Representative to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses; declined a renomination for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress; was an overseer of Harvard College, 1874-1880; declined re-election, but was re-elected in 1896; is president of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard; presided over the Massachusetts State Republican conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882, and 1885; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 at Cincinnati, and of 1880, 1884, and 1888, at Chicago, presiding over the convention of 1880; was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884, and 1888; was one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876; was regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; has been president and is now vice-president of the American Antiquarian Society, president of the American Historical Association, president board of trustees of Clark University, 1890, trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, trustee of Leicester Academy; is a member of the Massachusetts His-

torical Society, of the American Historical Society, the Historic-Genalogical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; is a trustee of the Peabody fund; has received the degree of doctor of laws from Williams and Mary, Amherst, Yale, and Harvard colleges; was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed George S. Boutwell, took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1882, 1889, and 1895. He is chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.

CITY OF ASUNCION
CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY
BOMBARDED BY REBELS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 19.—The insurgents bombarded this city for forty minutes yesterday. A truce was then granted to permit the women and children to leave. The Government has 5000 troops in the defences.

The city of Asuncion is the capital of Paraguay and is situated on the east bank of the river Paraguay, 645 miles north of Buenos Ayres. The place has a population of over twenty-five thousand. Its houses are built mostly of brick, one-story high.

DEATH OF THE WIFE
OF CHIEF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The wife of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court is dead.

Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, wife of Chief Justice Fuller, has been prominent in Washington as a social leader. She was the Chief Justice's second wife and was a daughter of William F. Cudlough of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were married in 1892 during the time that the Chief Justice was practising law in Chicago.

H. M. WHITNEY FOUNDER OF THIS PAPER IS DEAD

The Useful and Honorable Career of the Nestor of the Hawaiian Press—Island Boy Who Became a Distinguished Man.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Henry M. Whitney, founder of the Advertiser and one of the best known of the older residents of Hawaii, died suddenly at eleven o'clock yesterday morning at his home on Piikoi street, near King. The cause of his death was heart failure. Although eighty years of age Mr. Whitney was robust and active up to within a few hours of his end. No doctor attended him until yesterday.

The funeral will take place from the Whitney residence on Piikoi street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. H. Parker, of Kawaiahae church, officiating. Interment will be in Nuuanu cemetery.

The surviving children are H. M. Whitney, Jr., and Mrs. H. W. Kelley of Honolulu, and Mrs. W. W. Goodale of Waialua. A son was murdered in Idaho several years ago and another had a fatal fall from a horse.

BORN IN HAWAII.

Henry M. Whitney was the son of the Rev. Samuel Whitney, a teacher and mechanic of New Haven, Conn., who was a member of the pioneer company of missionaries that arrived in Honolulu on the brig Thaddeus in 1820. The Rev. Samuel Whitney died at Lahaina, Dec. 15, 1845. His mother, Mercy Partridge Whitney, who lived for fifty-two years in Hawaii, died at Waimea, Kauai, Dec. 26, 1872. Mr. Whitney was one of four children. His sister, Maria Pogue, the first white girl born in the Hawaiian Islands, died at the age of seventy-nine at Santa Clara, Calif., April 20, 1904. He left one surviving brother, Samuel Whitney, who lives in Connecticut.

Mr. Whitney was born at Waimea, Kauai, on June 5, 1824, four years after the arrival of his parents in these islands. He left Hawaii when a very young lad to secure an education in the States. Going to the home of relatives in New England he secured an education and at an early age learned the printing trade.

He was a young foreman in the printing house of Harper & Bros. in New York, when his thoughts first again turned to his birthplace in Hawaii. He served the Harper's two years and the publication office of the Bible Society two years. Then the opportunity arrived to return here. He journeyed to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama and at San Francisco met Dr. Judd who was then travelling abroad with the two young princes who later became the kings Kalakauha IV. and Kamehameha V. Dr. Judd wanted a practical man to take charge of the Polynesian, the government's paper. He told Whitney that they had several editors who had thrown up their jobs and cleared out to California, joining the rush to the newly found goldfields. The young man agreed to take hold and came to Honolulu. The work on the Polynesian was not congenial to Whitney, but like most Americans then resident in the islands, he was irritated by the government's policy. The whalers desired an American paper and the white residents wanted one which was not run "by authority." Whitney gave such a paper to them, calling it the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. He got from New York a Washington hand press, still in the Gazette office) which had a capacity of only 600 papers an hour, and this had to be propelled by hand power. The first number of the paper was a little four page, five-column sheet. It was a weekly. Among Mr. Whitney's first employees were the late James Auld, the late Alexander Bolster, and Henry Smith, the present clerk of the judiciary, who learned the printing trade and was a compositor for Whitney. The paper had not been established two months before the young publisher had fought and won, out of court, his first libel suit, in which R. C. Wylie, Minister of the Interior, was the complainant.

Mr. Whitney sold the Advertiser in 1870 to Black & Auld, but took charge of it again in 1878 and did not finally give up his connection with it until 1886. In 1886 he took the editorship of the Planters' Monthly and conducted that journal until April of last year. He imported the first power press to Hawaii, an Adams, bringing it across the Isthmus.

The old time vignette of Honolulu, printed on the title page of the Advertiser, was from a sketch made in 1849 by Mr. Whitney. He sketched this while clinging to the masthead of a ship.

STRENUOUS EDITING.

Mr. Whitney's career as editor of the Advertiser in the early days was at times quite strenuous. When the office was in the second floor of the old post office building just Waikiki of the residence there were often racing on the sea outside. Mr. Whitney had a narrow escape from death. It was at

the outcome of the Civil War in the United States and Mr. Whitney at once announced himself as in favor of Lincoln's policy against the Confederacy. The American minister here was a southerner, a Judge Borden, and one day he visited Mr. Whitney's office and demanded that he stop publishing editorials in support of the Union. Mr. Whitney told the minister that he did not propose to be dictated to by anyone, at which the minister became very angry. Borden drew a long bowie-knife. Whitney jumped to his feet, seized a chair and pushed Borden against the wall with it. At the noise of the scuffle Judge Austin, who had offices below, rushed to Mr. Whitney's aid and disarmed Borden. A great crowd collected around the office when news of the affair got on the street, but Borden was allowed to depart unmolested, although there were threats of doing him violence for the paper was always popular on the streets of the town and among the Yankee whalers. Mr. Borden was distinctly unpopular. The American government recalled Borden.

STORIES OF EARLY HONOLULU.

"It is just fifty years since the writer arrived here from San Francisco," wrote Mr. Whitney on Jan. 1, 1900, "in company with Gorham D. Gilman, of Boston, Dr. Robinson, George Hardy of Hawaii, and several other fellow passengers. As we had left that port with a forest of shipping in the bay, all were surprised to find another similar forest here, comprising the large fleet of whaleships, which at that time found the Arctic and Okhotsk seas nearly as profitable as were the gold placers of California. There were not far from 200 ships in the Pacific whaling fleet then, all of which made the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo and Lanai their recruiting stations. Honolulu harbor has never since held so many ships as it did in those prosperous years, and at one time over one hundred vessels were in port packed as closely together as was possible. It was difficult even for boats to steer among the fleet, or at night to find the vessels that they belonged to."

ORIGIN OF THE ADVERTISER.

Concerning the origin of the Advertiser, Mr. Whitney wrote three years ago: "In 1850 the Polynesian—a weekly owned by the government—was the principal paper here, though there were several other small weekly and monthly papers issued, the only one among them that has survived to this date being The Friend, which is really the oldest publication here. Early in the fifties the writer of this article was strongly urged to publish an independent paper, free from government control. This finally resulted in the establishment of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser; named after the well known New York Advertiser, with which the writer had been connected. The first number was issued July 2, 1856, from new types, new press, a new building and in short everything new from the ground floor to the ridge beam. And the paper has been regularly printed from time to time until now in its forty-fifth year. It is not claiming to much that it has been a credit to Hawaii and throughout its long career a powerful agent in laying the foundation stone in this country's prosperity and happy union with the Great Republic.

"Before closing it may not be out of place to mention one of the pleasant incidents that have occurred during this paper's prosperous life. It was in the early sixties, when a stranger entered its sanctum, and introduced himself as the correspondent of a California paper—the Sacramento Union perhaps—and offered to assist in newspaper work if agreeable. Having then one good assistant—Nat Ingalls—who was a very clever writer, no opening offered for him. Still, an occasional joke played on an unsuspecting victim, and a racy item of news, made the stranger's visits very welcome, and showed that he had a fund of humor ready for any occasion. He was not only an inveterate joker but also smoker, at least one box of cigars disappearing every week on an average. He made himself perfectly at home in my office, but would seldom leave without a parting joke. I became quite attached to the stranger, who proved to be Mark Twain,—a nom de plume then hardly known beyond the borders of California—as he was just commencing his literary career."

A MAN OF AFFAIRS.

While Mr. Whitney was in charge of the government printing works on his first return to Hawaii he undertook the establishment of the Hawaiian postal system and it was under his regime that the first postage stamps were issued. Mr. Whitney was the first Postmaster General of Hawaii, holding office from 1850 to 1856. The station he issued dues (continued on Page 3.)

KINNEY SUES SAM PARKER

Claims Damages For \$50,000 for Libel.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The newest sensation in the Parker ranch controversy came yesterday afternoon when attorney W. A. Kinney filed a damage suit for \$50,000 against Samuel Parker. Attorney Kinney, who is of counsel for the Carter and Annie T. K. Parker interests, bases his action on the sensational affidavit filed by Samuel Parker against Mrs. Knight, in which charges were made against Mr. Kinney.

Mr. Kinney sets forth that he is now and for many years has been a resident of Honolulu and is duly qualified to practice law among a large and influential number of citizens and depends upon his good reputation to continue his practice. The complaint of Mr. Kinney gives the following grounds for claim of libel in the charges filed by Parker:

That on or about the 15th day of August, the defendant, well knowing the premises did maliciously compose, print, and publish the following false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory matter of and concerning plaintiff and in relation to his said profession as a lawyer and caused the same to be circulated throughout the aforesaid Honolulu:

"That not only were said Kinney (referring to the plaintiff, William A. Kinney) and Ballou promoters of said enterprise (referring to an enterprise known as the Hamakua Ditch Co., Ltd.) but they acted as attorneys and advisors of defendant (referring to the defendant Samuel Parker) and through their advice defendant (referring to said defendant) signed an agreement under which it is claimed by the other party to said agreement that defendant (referring to said defendant) was and still is liable to said other party in the sum of \$100,000. That said Kinney (referring to said plaintiff) and Ballou did not become parties to said agreement, taking good care not to make themselves liable under the same, making defendant (referring to said defendant) solely liable, though they would have benefited jointly with defendant (referring to said defendant) thereunder. That the action of said Kinney (referring to said plaintiff) and Ballou is now attacking this defendant (referring to said defendant) and working against his interests, if any interest he has in said enterprise (referring to said Hamakua Ditch Co., Ltd.) and in trying to prejudice defendant (referring to said defendant) under said agreement is a gross violation of their professional duties to defendant (referring to said defendant) and, as defendant (referring to said defendant) believes, renders them unfit to practice in the Courts of the Territory of Hawaii."

That said false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory matter was made and published by said defendant as a part of a certain affidavit by said defendant in a certain cause pending in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Chambers in Probate, said cause being entitled "In the Matter of the Guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor," which said affidavit defendant caused to be filed in the court aforesaid, well knowing that the said affidavit would be published by the principal newspapers in Honolulu aforesaid, and also well knowing that said matter was in fact false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory and that the same would injure plaintiff both individually and in his profession as a lawyer; and plaintiff further alleges that said false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory matter had no relation to the matter in regard to which said affidavit of the defendant was made nor any relation to any matter in the aforesaid cause and that the same was made and published by defendant solely out of spite and malice towards the plaintiff and with the intent to injure him both individually and in his profession as a lawyer and to bring him and his name into public scandal."

It is said that perhaps another action similar to Mr. Kinney's may be filed against Samuel Parker by another of the attorneys retained by Mrs. Knight.

ISLAND REALTY DECISION.

Justice Hatch of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Frear and Justice Hartwell concurring, handed down a decision yesterday in the case of Cooper vs. Island Realty Co. and J. A. Gilman remanding the case to the Circuit Court for notification of decree entered and further proceedings in accordance with the views therein expressed.

The opinion is to the effect that the decree should be amended by a provision allowing redemption of the payment of the amount of interest in arrears and costs at any time before sale and upon payment of interest due and costs the foreclosure proceedings would then abate.

The decree properly provides a cash sale. Judicial sales should not be made on credit unless by consent of the parties. * * * The contract between the parties as to sale of lots prior to default is a matter entirely apart from the question of jurisdiction and of authority to be exercised by the court by virtue of its inherent power.

The counsel for should be disallowed. In the absence of a stipulation in the mortgage for the payment of counsel fees, a suit for foreclosure stands on the same footing as any other suit in equity; only the ordinary costs can be taxed.

MRS. HUNT HELD FORT.

Jas. H. Cummings has sued the Plaza Building & Loan Association for \$100,000 damages, as follows:

Defendant herein was the owner of two certain mortgages dated September 24, 1896, and August 23, 1877, made by and between one Jas. Hunt as mortgagor and the defendant as mortgagee on a certain piece of property situated at Punahoa, containing 18,657 square feet. On March 16, 1902, the defendant exercised the power of sale and sold at public auction the land and premises for \$2525. The defendant agreed that upon the payment of the purchase money, it would give immediate possession to whomsoever should become the purchaser. On March 21, 1902, the plaintiff paid to defendant the sum of \$2525, the defendant delivering a deed to the premises to the plaintiff, but the defendant is alleged not to have acted in good faith and did not deliver possession.

The premises had previously been in possession of one Lausana Hunt, and defendant well knew it could not give possession, and in order to secure possession the plaintiff had to institute proceedings to eject her. The plaintiff was deprived of the use of said land and claims to be damaged in the above mentioned sum.

OWNED INTEREST IN SHIPS.

A receipt for property of the estate of J. H. Harrison, deceased, has been filed in the Circuit Court from H. J. Harrison to Cecil Brown, executor of the estate as follows:

Cash, \$357.13; household furniture, etc., 2-16 interest in bark S. C. Allen; 2-16 interest in barkentine Amelia; 1-16 interest in schooner Helene; 1-16 interest in schooner Mary E. Foster.

CAMP WANTS HIS MONEY.

Calvin E. Camp, named as one of the defendants in the action of Louise Laine vs. M. D. Monsarrat, the First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., Calvin E. Camp, Walter Hoffman and the First National Bank of Hawaii, answers as follows:

That he has no knowledge of the matters and things set forth in the petition, but leaves plaintiff to her proofs therein.

Then he admits the allegation that he claims an interest in the mortgaged property involved, by virtue of a junior mortgage made by Monsarrat to him on October 6, 1902, and recorded January 6, 1903, said mortgage being to secure the sum of \$400. This was to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, only \$22 being paid as principal on the note, leaving due \$341.78. The defendant asks that he be ordered to procure the amount due.

WANT DAMAGES FROM DEE.

Suit has been filed by J. F. Humberg, trustee for Marie L. Humberg vs. Lawrence H. Dee to make restitution of property on Young street which they allege has been unjustly converted to Dee's own use. The property is described as being the same premises that were conveyed to Dee by deed of E. May McGregor dated June 16, 1901, fronting on Young street having a frontage of 25 feet and being the remainder of the premises conveyed to Dee by John Grace, October 7, 1890. By virtue of such conversion, use and occupation by the defendant, the plaintiff's claim to be damaged in the sum of \$500.

LUTTED'S PROMISSORY NOTES.

J. Oswald Lutted has been made defendant in an assumpstion action brought by C. W. Booth, to recover the sum of \$2000.

The plaintiff sets forth that on November 2, 1903, Mr. Lutted executed and delivered his promissory note agreeing to pay to plaintiff's order in four months the sum of \$1000. The note became due on March 4, 1904, but it is alleged no part of the principal has been paid.

A second note was made and executed by defendant on November 2, 1903, in favor of plaintiff for \$1000, due in eight months. No part of this note has been paid.

Plaintiff asks for judgment for \$2000, together with interest, costs and commissions.

COURT NOTES.

Cecil Brown, trustee, has brought suit against Jos. Fernandez and W. C. Achi for \$708.37, balance due on a note for \$1000 originally made by Fernandez to Achi and transferred to Brown by Achi. The note was secured by mortgage.

J. W. Gaines, J. M. McChesney and Alice M. McChesney are defendants in an ejectment suit filed by the First National Bank, the land involved being on Waikiki beach, adjoining the property of Liliokalani. The premises have a frontage of 84 feet on Waikiki road and a depth of 138 feet to the beach. The plaintiff bank claims to be the lessee of the property and that the defendants have wrongfully taken possession. Damages in the sum of \$1000 are claimed. The Gaines' are merely tenants.

The Kapiolani Estate Ltd. has been sued by the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., for \$2530.64, comprising the principal and interest on a note, on which \$229.10 has been paid on account. The note was signed by D. Kawananakoa, president, and J. F. Colburn, treasurer.

David Kawananakoa is defendant in an action brought by W. G. Middle ditch, trustee in bankruptcy of the Chas. F. Herrick Carriage Co., Ltd., for \$616.25.

John Gould of Alexander & Baldwin, native of Scotland, was naturalized yesterday morning in Judge Dole's court. His sponsors were Messrs. Watson and Malone.

Lewis & Co., Ltd., have filed an assumpstion suit against C. Q. Yee Hop to recover the sum of \$350, alleged to be due for divers goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by the defendant company, the account dating back to April 25, 1903.

J. M. Monsarrat has filed an amended complaint in the suit of J. M. Monsarrat vs. Makamanao, Piikaihi, E. Kaneka, Olimaha and Oliver Meemung, and John Kekahi, a minor, and Kekahi Kekahi, a minor.

THE GREAT RUINERS OF CHAMBERS ISLAND.

Chambers Island, Cholera and Cholera Bacteria in the treatment of human complaints but mostly it standardizes over the greater part of the civilized world. For example, Boston, Wash. & Co., White

OLD COUNTY ACT WAS FULL OF BAD BREAKS

A Jumble of Misfit Sections and Tangle-Foot Grammar--Meeting of the County Act Commission Last Evening Considers Policy.

The deeper the Commission goes into each man and each day's employment.

Respectfully,

GEO. A. CROZIER,

Sec'y. Hon. T. & L. Council.

TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR.

Mr. Stewart moved that the chairman wait upon Gov. Carter to report to him the progress the County Act Commission has made and to have a date set apart for the Commission to call upon him this week and learn any new views Gov. Carter may have concerning county matters. This was passed.

Mr. Crabbe moved that Hawaii be organized as one county, with Hilo as the county seat.

Mr. Stewart seconded the motion. He said in discussion of the question that he had seen published a statement that the people of the big island were in favor of but one county.

Mr. Cooper said that except for the protest of Mr. Ryan of Mountain View no objection had been made to having only one county.

Mr. Crabbe said counties on Hawaii would be too expensive for the taxpayers. He felt that the expression of the people so far had been for one county.

Mr. Stewart said that after passing the motion, and having it published, what opposition there was, would develop.

Mr. Cooper said that expression of sentiment was still awaited from Hamakua and Kohala. Mr. Crabbe felt that the passage of the motion would draw the matter to a head.

Mr. Crabbe's motion then prevailed. Chapter 5 of the County Act, concerning the Boards of Supervisors, was then called up for discussion. Mr. Cooper said that this was the most important chapter thus far called up for consideration. He felt that Oahu should have seven supervisors.

At this juncture Mr. Watson entered. He said that he had received a letter from Mr. Ryan stating that the offices of tax assessor and tax collector should be separate. Mr. Watson also favored this idea.

He also had a communication from J. C. Cohen asking that action be taken to specify licenses and fees for theaters, etc.

The Commission then went back to Chapter 1 and cut out sub-sections putting in a new section to make the section read "the County of Hawaii."

The proposed form was "the island of Hawaii and all other islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, shall be known as the County of Hawaii, the county of seat of which shall be at Hilo," the county to have the third and fourth judicial circuits of the Territory of Hawaii, as established by law, and be under the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the third and fourth circuits for purposes of taxation, said county shall be the third taxation division of the Territory, the remainder being the same as in the act.

Mr. Watson at this time said he wished to record his vote against Hawaii being organized as one county.

Mr. Crabbe suggested cutting out Molokai as a county. He favored making the settlement a township under control of the Board of Health. Mr. Watson said if the Commission could create townships for Molokai it could also create municipal government for Honolulu.

The chair thought the present form of government for the Leprosy Settlement would probably be the better, it having been passed unanimously by the last legislature. No further action on this question was taken.

As to the paragraph referring to fees collected by the District Magistrate at the Settlement to be paid "over to the

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Board of Health as a county realization, the word "county" was changed to "Territorial."

NINE SUPERVISORS.

Chairman Cooper suggested that Chapter 5 read that Oahu have seven supervisors without specifying the districts from which they shall come, and one supervisor for each district of Hawaii, or nine in all.

Mr. Watson suggested that on Kauai and Maui there be one supervisor for each district, as every portion of the two islands would then be represented. As to Niihau it was suggested that the island be incorporated in the district of Waimea. Both suggestions were followed.

In Chapters 6, 7 and 8 there was a jumble of duties of officers of the county which appeared to have been inserted by its framers with the aid of scissors and without reference to sequence. It was agreed that the duties of the various officers should be enumerated in the order in which the officers are named, viz.: Treasurer, sheriff, clerk, auditor, district attorney, recorder, surveyor, coroner.

MR. CRAW WORKS

FOR SMALL FARMERS

Speaking of the entomological work

in the Islands, Mr. Walter M. Gifford, editor of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist said: "Mr. Alexander Craw is not directly on the staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The latter association does, however, contribute to his salary thereby and makes Mr. Craw's position as Superintendent of the Division of Entomology of the Territorial Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Cooper said that except for the protest of Mr. Ryan of Mountain View no objection had been made to having only one county.

Mr. Crabbe said counties on Hawaii would be too expensive for the taxpayers. He felt that the expression of the people so far had been for one county.

Mr. Stewart said that after passing the motion, and having it published, what opposition there was, would develop.

Mr. Cooper said that expression of sentiment was still awaited from Hamakua and Kohala. Mr. Crabbe felt that the passage of the motion would draw the matter to a head.

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Mr

ESTATE OF MRS. WICKE

Divided Between Her Children By Will.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

F. Klamp and William Pfotenhauer, executors named therein, petition for probate of the will of Johanna Wicke, deceased. The estate consists of real estate, one lot on Alakea street, Honolulu, valued at \$10,000, and personal estate, four shares of Oahu Sugar Co., valued at \$400. The will was executed on April 11, 1904, in presence of P. J. F. Ehlers, C. B. Huston and H. Segelken. After the payment of her just debts and obligations, the testatrix makes the following bequests and devises to her children:

"First. To Meta Dellex, of San Francisco, Cal., four shares of the stock of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., standing in my name and being certificates Nos. 2898 and 3511, or their equivalent value on day of probate;

"Second. To Mary Hoting, of Hanau, Germany, the sum of one dollar;

"Third. To Fred. Wicke, of Honolulu, H. T., the sum of one thousand dollars;

"Fourth. To Daniel Wicke, of Honolulu, H. T., the sum of five hundred dollars;

"Fifth. To my daughters Johanna Wicke, Henrietta Wicke and Lizzie Wicke, of Honolulu, H. T., all my property, real and personal, belonging to or owned by me, share and share alike.

"Sixth. Cash bequests, above mentioned, shall be payable by my said daughters Johanna, Henrietta and Lizzie Wicke, share and share alike, within three years after my death, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from date of probate."

RECEIVER FOR HANA.

Complainants in the foreclosure suit of Sigmund Greenebaum and Charles Aeschul, trustees, vs. the Hana Plantation Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co. and Union Trust Co. of San Francisco by their attorneys, Holmes & Stanley, file a motion that E. Worthington of Hana district, Maui, be appointed receiver of all the property, real and personal, of the Hana Plantation Co., "with power to make such contracts as he may deem proper for obtaining money to be advanced for carrying on the business of the said respondent, including the usual and necessary outlays thereon for labor, salaries, rents and otherwise, and for the sales of the sugar to be made thereon."

THE PARKER CASE.

Judge Gear further reserved his ruling until today on the points involved in Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight's motion to rescind the appointment of J. S. Low as guardian pendente lite of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor.

NO PROPERTY FOUND.

Execution out of the Supreme Court for \$277.34 in the suit of I. M. Long vs. Frank C. Bertelmann has been returned by Deputy Sheriff Chas. F. Chillingworth wholly unsatisfied, as neither real nor personal property be-

longing to the defendant could be found within the Territory.

SALE CONFIRMED.

J. A. Thompson, commissioner in the foreclosure suit of Victoria Ward vs. Alapake Kauwe, made a return of sale, with petition for confirmation. The land consisted of one and eight-tenths acres at Kukuluaeo and was bought for the mortgages for \$350. Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon confirmed the sale.

NO JURISDICTION.

Judge Robinson has dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, the petition of Meliama of Kaunakakai, Molokai, to be appointed administrator of the estate of his deceased cousin, Kalilipio, who left \$100 in the postal savings bank of the Republic of Hawaii, an institution abolished when Hawaii became a Territory of the United States. According to the petitioner's own evidence Kalilipio died within the Second Judicial Circuit, being at the time of his death a resident of the island of Molokai.

TAX APPEALS.

Sugar plantation agency cases heard by the Tax Appeal Court yesterday were the appeals of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., and F. A. Schaefer & Co. H. E. Cooper appeared for the appellants in all cases; Arthur A. Wilder for the assessor. The full court—T. F. Lansing, J. F. Brown and J. R. Galt—sat throughout.

COURT NOTES.

An order was made by Judge De Bolt, pursuant to decision of the Supreme Court, directing Clerk Keleket to deliver to T. McCants Stewart, attorney for defendant, the certificate of award of the Fire Claims Commission on deposit in court in the suit of Hyman Bros. vs. Sing Warn, defendant, and W. A. Whiting, garnishee.

In the foreclosure of mortgage suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. W. C. Achi, Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., W. R. Castle and J. M. Monsarrat, the plaintiff vs. their attorneys, Kinney, McElanahan & Cooper, has entered a joinder in demurrer with reference to Kapiolani Estate and filed a motion for hearing thereon forthwith.

Henry Holmes, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth Weight, deceased, has filed an inventory. It contains real estate consisting of lots 9, 11, 13 and 14, block No. 4 of Kalmuk tract, having an aggregate area of 60,000 square feet, and the following personal property: 21 shares Oahu Sugar Co. and \$500 cash in Bishop & Co.'s savings bank at time of the death of testatrix.

Judge De Bolt granted the motion of Castle & Withington to pay W. A. Wall, surveyor, his July bill for \$287.50 for services as commissioner in the partition suit of M. F. Scott vs. Philip et al. A stipulation has been filed by Holmes & Stanley for plaintiff and Chas. Creighton for defendant, in River Mill Co. vs. Esther Goldstein, giving defendant five days more time in which to answer.

Judge Robinson appointed M. T. Simonton, Clem K. Quinn and H. Armstapp appraisers of the estate of Amery Amy Haalelea, deceased.

In the suit of trespass on the case, James W. W. Brewster vs. F. J. Church, the plaintiff appears in person and requests that J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot be substituted for his former attorney.

Judge De Bolt has admitted William H. Heen to the practice of law in the district courts of the Territory and before the Circuit judges at chambers on appeal for the term of two years. An examining committee of the bar had reported favorably on the application of Mr. Heen.

JUSTICE HAD BIG HARVEST ON KAUAI

M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, returned from Kauai yesterday with his belt full of criminal scalps from Judge Hardy's term. Out of thirty-five criminal cases he obtained twenty-nine convictions. There was one acquittal, two cases were continued, none postuled; two cases were given in two, and in one case a mistrial resulted.

There were fourteen convictions for illicit liquor selling. Three witnesses in one of these cases were indicted, tried and convicted of perjury, receiving sentence of one year's imprisonment each,

all within forty-eight hours of the commission of the offense. One defendant was convicted of assault with intent to murder and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor four years. Another was given three years at hard labor on conviction of manslaughter.

AH SANG WAS A SLICK ONE

Ah Sang, the Chinaman who was locked up Tuesday night in order that the police might investigate the character of some alleged crooked transactions confessed yesterday morning and he will have a chance to answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The Chinaman was arrested by Detective Arthur McDuffie and the particular swindle that caused his arrest was perpetrated on Mrs. C. H. Dickey.

The wily Ah Sang rented a house on Nuuanu Avenue some time ago for his rich father whom he represented as coming from China. In order to relieve a temporary financial embarrassment he borrowed \$20 from Mrs. Dickey giving as security a gold filled watch which had the appearance of a solid one. After the house went empty for some time Mrs. Dickey became suspicious and notified the police with the result that the rich father was found to be a myth. The police say that the man has been guilty of similar swindles before and has served time in the penitentiary.

AS USUALLY TREATED A sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, rashes, bruises and burns. For

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

C. M. COOKE, THE RETIRING PRESIDENT, GIVES AN EXHAUSTIVE REPORT ON PAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

E. D. Tenney, president; F. J. Lowrey, vice-president; J. G. Spencer, secretary and treasurer:

E. F. Bishop, H. A. Isenberg, C. L. Wright, E. I. Spalding, C. Heimann, W. Lang, W. M. Giffard, F. M. Swanzey, J. F. Morgan, trustees:

The foregoing is the list of officers of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year. They were unanimously elected at the annual meeting of the Chamber yesterday, on the nomination of Fred, W. Macfarlane, seconded by F. A. Schaefer. Mr. Lowrey had suggested the name of Joseph G. Pratt as secretary, so as to have an attorney at law in that office, but as Mr. Pratt was not a member and the trustees have power to appoint an assistant secretary the suggestion was not entertained.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

C. M. Cooke, the retiring president, submitted the following report on the operations of the Chamber for the past year:

"Gentlemen: With the close of this year, the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce enters into its majority, so far as its incorporation is concerned, our charter having been granted August 25th, 1883. Having now arrived of age, greater activities may naturally be expected, as well as larger powers of usefulness for the advancement of the many interests it represents, and in the carrying out of its objects, 'to foster and encourage commerce, manufacture, horticulture and agriculture; to promote the passing of beneficial laws; to obtain the best possible transportation facilities, both passenger and freight; to attract and interest visitors, and to generally advertise and promote the welfare of the Territory of Hawaii.'

"Early in the year, revised by-laws were adopted, setting forth the above objects and making a number of radical changes, the most important of which is the placing of the government of the Chamber largely in the hands of a board of twelve trustees, divided into the following committees: Finance, Membership, Arbitration, Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture, Harbor, Shipping and Transportation; Reception and Entertainment. The regular meetings of the Board of Trustees being held monthly, have been found far more satisfactory than holding full membership meetings for the transaction of business as formerly, by regular monthly meetings. Quarterly meetings of the Chamber are now held, when the secretary presents a full report of all transactions brought before the Board of Trustees during the past three months. Since the new by-laws require the president to present at the annual meeting, a report reviewing the action of the Chamber upon the various matters during the preceding year and making suggestions as in his judgment, the interests of the Chamber may require, is my apology for repetition of matters that have already been reported by the secretary.

"Seven meetings of the Chamber have been held during the year, three of which were quarterly. Your Board of Trustees have been called to attend eleven monthly and two special meetings. With the committees, they have given much time and consideration to numerous measures, and have made careful investigation before acting on what they deemed best for the welfare of the community.

"SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

"Among some of the more important subjects that have received attention, are the following:

- Territorial Bonds—Earnest recommendations were passed that Section 55 of the Organic Act be amended to have the redemption of the bonds extended five years, so that such bonds may be made redeemable in not less than ten years from date of issue, and payable in not more than twenty years from date of issue. The same was forwarded to Honorable J. Kalanianaole, Territorial Delegate to Congress, for presentation, which course has been pursued with other petitions and resolutions when not forwarded direct to the various heads of departments, or to William Haywood, our commissioner at Washington.

"Lighthouses and Buoys—This vital and important subject has been constantly before your board. The lack of properly lighting the various points on our coast is a menace to navigation. Liberal appropriations are needed not only for the maintenance, but for the establishment of new lighthouses, sites for which have recently been located in various parts of the Islands. Continued efforts and assistance should be rendered until the final accomplishment of this measure.

"Extension of the Weather Bureau—Since the construction of the Pacific Cable, it would seem reasonable that the extension of the United States Signal Service should be brought to these islands. Efforts to this end have been made, and hopes are entertained that this service may be inaugurated in the near future.

"Transportation Service—Persistent endeavors have been made with some degree of success, that Honolulu be maintained as a port of call, and that our merchants participate in the benefits of partially furnishing the supplies to steamers in this service.

"Mail Deliveries—Since our negotiations for more frequent mail

Panama Canal.—The action of the United States Government in commencing the construction of the Panama Canal, will be of very great importance to Hawaii, commercially. The fact of there not being sufficient U. S. tonnage to carry our sugar crops via Cape Horn to New York, has given us much concern, but the opening of the canal means ample service, as well as increased trade.

"The Board has devoted time and thought to matters pertaining to government, such as to its financial condition, county bill, and the advisability of an extra session of the legislature. The Committee on Legislation and Public Improvements has had frequent conferences as well as extended correspondence with the Governor, calling attention to, and asking his assistance in advancing any measures of vital importance, not only to our commercial interests, but for promoting public health and other benefits.

FACTS OF PROGRESS.

"It is well to record the development and extension of lines of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, that have been made during the past twelve months, and the able service this company renders. The importance and convenience of rapid transit about the city is certainly a great help to its commercial interest. The service and the well equipped cars are a source of surprise to those visiting our shores.

"Since the establishment of the Pacific cable, its importance not only to the business community, but to the general public, has grown daily. Too much praise can hardly be given to Mr. Clarence M. Mackay and associates for what they have done in thus advancing Hawaii's best interests.

MINOR INDUSTRIES.

"Business, Crops and Minor Industries.—The lack of prosperity in some branches of trade during the past year, is recorded with deep regret. Efforts have been made to devise ways and means for the improvement of business generally, but without the hope for results. Although there has been a shrinkage in the sugar crop of 1904, this shortage is likely to be made up in part, by the late advances in the world's prices. The valuation of stocks of all kinds, as well as prices for real estate, have been in sympathy with such depression.

"The cultivation of coffee has of late years been so discouraging that in the early part of the year, a memorial to Congress was forwarded with the earnest request that a duty be placed on coffee imported into the United States, or that assistance be rendered by payment of a bounty on all coffee grown on the United States island possessions, for period of ten years, as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

"Increased attention is being given to a number of small industries. The raising of fruits and canning of pineapples for shipment, is meeting with success.

"Sisal may be said to have passed the experimental stage and is likely to become one of importance in our list of exports. The recent establishment of a tannery is hoped to be a forerunner of other new industries.

"We have lost by death during the year our esteemed fellow citizen and member, Hon. Henry Waterhouse.

"In closing, I would call the attention of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, to the importance of individual responsibility in bringing to the Board of Trustees, any matters concerning the public welfare, and especially those in connection with our commercial interests. I beg here to express my personal thanks to the various committees for the able manner they have served the Chamber and for their hearty co-operation and support, and also to those of the press who have assisted us by their support in advancing measures undertaken by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce."

REPORT OF TREASURER.

The secretary's report showed that the Chamber of Commerce had 67 members at the close of the year just ended. In his capacity of treasurer, Mr. Spencer reported:

Receipts—Balance on hand August 1, 1903, \$2,025.65; received for dues and entrance fees, \$2,836; received from Honolulu shipping agents, \$12,000; total, \$16,861.65. Disbursements: Telephone, \$18; postage, messengers and hacks, \$22.94; attorney's retainer, \$200; salary secretary and treasurer, \$200; cables, \$24.46; typewriting and engraving, \$70.93; printing and stationery, \$38.19; advertising, \$31.00; photographs and albums, \$60.75; entertainment, \$213.60; paid Hawaii Promotion Committee, \$12,000; total, \$12,969.88. Balance on hand, \$3,891.77.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The committee on the Chicago circular with reference to the Presidential term reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu places itself on record as endorsing the plan of extending the Presidential term to six years, with no re-election, upon the grounds that Presidential campaigns are now too frequent, putting the country in a state of turmoil and uncertainty and entailing enormous expense to business interests to the detriment of both labor and capital, and further that the President having no re-election to look forward to will enjoy a greater independence in performing the duties of his high position, and

"Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce favors an amendment to Section 1 or Article 2 of the Constitution of the United States to effectuate the above plan."

• • •

Some time ago Dr. Gott, now Bishop of Truro, was travelling on the Underground Railway in London, according to "The Outlook." One of his fellow passengers was a religious man of the aggressive type, always anxious for the soul of others, but wearing nothing in the way of a white tie to make known the fact to the world at large. Quoth the Religious, "Where are you going to?" Dr. Gott, with his gentle manner, answered, "To Victoria," to which his companion replied, "I'm going to heaven." "No, I hope am I," said the Religious, "but I'm going to Victoria."

Dr. C. H. Reynolds is building a cottage on his Samoa road property, opposite Mr. Montano's place.

JUDICIARY BUILDING

An Account of Some Patchwork Done Therein.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Gear had a talk with Chief Justice Frear yesterday regarding a place to hold the criminal division sessions of the September term in, owing to the unsafe condition of his courtroom. The Supreme Court chamber, the floor of which was lately repaired, may be given for the purpose, but nothing is decided. The Chief Justice facetiously suggested that Judge Gear have his chair suspended with chain cables to the ceiling and thereby relieve the floor of a few hundredweight.

The condition of the Judiciary building is an old story. Eighteen or twenty years ago the late C. T. Gulick, as Minister of the Interior, begged the Legislature for means of repairing the structure where it was developing weakness. He spoke of its foundations as having been laid in a black sand deposit.

When the Provisional Government forces were using the rear of the old legislative chamber, where the U. S. District Attorney's office is now located, for barracks in 1893, two soldiers enjoying a siesta had a narrow escape from being pulverized in bed with the fall of half a ton of plaster. On the floor above was then the law library containing many tons of books. A hurried examination showed that the joists beneath that great weight were thoroughly honeycombed with the ravages of insects and the library was removed to the quarters of the old Government library at the opposite end of the building, where it became permanently established.

The cultivation of coffee has of late years been so discouraging that in the early part of the year, a memorial to Congress was forwarded with the earnest request that a duty be placed on coffee imported into the United States, or that assistance be rendered by payment of a bounty on all coffee grown on the United States island possessions, for period of ten years, as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Within the past year an examination was made of the floor of the main courtroom upstairs, now occupied by the Supreme Court, and it being found in an extremely unsafe condition was repaired. Attention had been called to the weakness of that floor years previously, yet an awful disaster was defied term after term of the Circuit Court, when several hundred people would be assembled upon it, until acute symptoms of impending collapse were observed in the ceiling of the Federal courtroom beneath.

Another piece of patching was done in the building several years ago when the wooden balcony on the Queen street side was replaced with concrete on iron joists. Also, within a few months past, a fireproof vault for probate records was built in the space previously occupied by a side corridor leading to the rear balcony and to the chief clerk's office. All sorts of alterations in rooms for civil and judiciary offices, on both floors, have been made from time to time, doorways sometimes having to be hacked through concrete walls.

One stairway affords the only communication between the first and second floors. Lately, while a safe was being hoisted up the stairs on skids, the stairway was blocked for about two hours. Chief Justice Frear, on that occasion,

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,

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FRIDAY : : : AUGUST 19

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Forty-eight years ago last month a new paper appeared in Honolulu with the name of H. M. Whitney inscribed as editor and proprietor. The paper was called out in protest against the monopoly of local journalism by an organ of the Government. No intelligent public esteem as organ and that of Honolulu, though loyal to authority, felt profoundly the need of a free press. One day in 1849 a bright-eyed and ruddy-cheeked young printer of island birth but mainland training stepped ashore from a clipper ship, bringing with him strong Anglo-Saxon sympathies and the traditions of Greeley and Bennett and Stone, among whom he had served his apprenticeship in "the art preservative of all the arts" and from whom he had derived the habit of direct and independent thinking and writing. This stirring youngster was H. M. Whitney and the paper he started seven years later was called The Pacific Commercial Advertiser. In the intervening time he had gained a clear knowledge of local conditions by service in the business department of The Polynesian.

For more than a generation, though not continuously, Mr. Whitney was the active director of this paper. A man so influentially placed is able to do an enormous amount of good or of harm to the community, according to his temperament and principles. A look through the files of the old paper shows that Mr. Whitney always followed a policy of good will, of conciliation and of encouragement to those benign enterprises which, in less than half a century, have raised Hawaii from a low estate of semi-barbarism to its present rank as a civilized land and a commercial and business center. Not that the Advertiser was amiable to the point of forgetting its duty to the cause of good government, for under Mr. Whitney's direction the paper spoke in no uncertain tones on the great questions of moral citizenship. But this, after all, was but a phase of its leading policy, the material improvement and upbuilding of Hawaii; it being true then as now that between good government and commercial health is a bond which cannot be severed without cutting an artery.

If one looks to the final analysis of things Mr. Whitney may be set down as the most influential citizen of Hawaii during his active journalistic life. A man who writes for his country every secular day in the year as he did, addressing his arguments to the whole people and educating men all the while to his way of thinking about public questions, yields directly and indirectly an influence which is hard to measure and with which no other individual force bears comparison. The politician works for his party only during campaigns and legislative sessions, but the political editor works for it the year around. The Chamber of Commerce rises to meet trade emergencies when they come; the commercial editor works month in and month out to prevent their coming; the citizen only awakes to his duty when the alarm bell rings—and the editor rings the bell. In ways which neither he nor the public appreciate the influence of a man placed as Mr. Whitney was ramifies through all departments of life, affects the conduct of enemies as well as friends and by shaping public opinion finally crystallized into policies of state and acts of legislation. During his cycle of labor on the press, Mr. Whitney not only wrote enough matter to fill the volumes of a library but he left a distinct, even if not always an acknowledged impress on all the institutions of Hawaii.

Mr. Whitney though burdened with infirmities, the partial loss of his eyesight among the rest, kept in touch with the printing press until the middle of April of last year when he relinquished the editorship of The Planters' Monthly. During his long life in Honolulu he was honored with various public positions—which he in turn honored—among them the Postmaster-Generalship of the Kingdom. As an official he was, in a very high degree, useful to the islands, making marked improvements in the manner of conducting public business.

With the details of Mr. Whitney's career this journal of his founding, deals at length in its news columns. It is sufficient here to speak of his character, which was rock-ribbed in the qualities of manliness. A clear-thinking, genial man, transparently honest, a Christian in faith and practice, always on the right side of a moral issue, Mr. Whitney illustrated the best that was in the American citizenship of his day and generation. He has gone now and will not pass this way again, but the influence he leaves behind will lengthen the usefulness of his life into a time when those who knew his personality shall have passed away.

If John Hughes would take a senatorial nomination he ought to have it. John Hughes is an honest and sincere man.

At the rate and by the means Mr. Birke is being liked he will soon break the Lazarus record.

It is believed that a wrought iron pillar under choir's court would make the Judiciary building safe.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Charles A. Conant, for years a leading Washington correspondent, then the currency for the Philippines, and now treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, in New York, a man of clear and strong economic perception, does not like the growing popularity of the plan to put the corporations under government control and regulation. The power of Congress over interstate commerce, says the Literary Digest, has increased enormously under successive Supreme Court decisions in recent years, and the radical element in both parties would like to see it continue to increase until the "trusts" are practically under federal supervision. Mr. Conant views such an event with alarm, and believes that it might easily turn out to be a great evil for the whole country. Enormous power would be trusted to a few officials, and if they should be tempted to use their power wrongly or rashly, they might "arrest the wheels of industry, spread terror and paralysis through the world of trade, and, above all, stifle and pervert that fine spirit of foresight, initiative, and intelligent daring which are the distinguishing traits of the American man of business, and have made possible the imperial progress of our country during more than a century of industrial freedom." Says Mr. Conant in *The International Quarterly*, New York:

"The concentration at Washington of all power over corporations, including the granting of franchises by law, their regulation by executive boards and their interpretation by federal courts, would make possible a crystallization of the power of corrupt influences such as has never before been possible. It would surpass in some ways the concentrated power of corruption which was practised at Rome when Jugurtha was able to declare it a city where everything, even national honor, was sold, and where republican government finally perished because of the enormous bribes which were offered to the voters by the generals and speculators who had appropriated the spoils of the world. The advocates of sweeping changes in the control of corporations should at least measure the possibilities of danger in transferring to the federal capital the great forces of corruption which make our city governments in many cases the plague spots of our political system, and which make state legislatures too often the tools of those who seek to profit great franchises."

"Public opinion, if concentrated upon Washington instead of diffused over forty-five state capitals, would undoubtedly break out at times in resentment against some glaring abuse; but would it be able to follow all the insidious paths of corrupt influence through committee-rooms and executive offices? Men in public office are only human, if the prospect of a few thousands going to favored contractors was sufficient recently to seduce the virtue of several of the underpaid heads of bureaus in the Post-Office Department and to permit them, though complicit in collusion, to carry on frauds for years without discovery, what would be the influence upon a bureau of corporations of projects involving millions—where the change of a comma or a phrase, even a not unreasonable delay in making a decision, might enrich a corrupt or weak official with hardly the possibility of detection?"

"Every financier knows how important are what seem to be most trifling things in determining the value of a franchise or in getting ahead of a competitor. If a comfortable fortune were the compensation sometimes attainable for merely delaying or hastening a decision, who shall say that federal officials at Washington with salaries ranging from \$2,500 up to \$4,000 for the most exacting and responsible duties, would always be impervious to such temptation? They would hold in their hands a power of extortion such as has never been surpassed. How serious an obstacle may be imposed to corporate plans even by delay is shown by the long litigation over the United States Steel bonds which were issued in exchange for preferred stock. It was a commendable act on the part of Mr. Morgan to determine to resist the buccaneers who undertook to check the plans of the corporation by 'strike suits'; but in making the decision to fight rather than to pay he probably condemned the corporation, by the decline in the value of the bonds from the date when their issue was first proposed and the date when the decision of the courts finally permitted them to be put upon the market, to a loss of many millions."

Moreover, the power thus placed in the hands of an Administration might be used to create a political "machine" such as has never been known even in this country. To quote:

"When to the risk of individual corruption at Washington came to be added that of political corruption, the dangers lurking in concentrated federal control of corporations would be even more serious. The power to assess the federal offsholders has been availed of more than once to fill the campaign chest of a party in office. If this power of assessment could be extended to the great corporations of the country, under the threat that they would get too much publicity in its most harassing form if they did not contribute, representative government would be subject to a menace greater than any it has yet encountered since it was born in Great Britain eight centuries ago in the struggle between King and Parliament. A party once installed in power, using without scruple its ability to levy contributions upon the corporations, and to distribute these levies like the Roman grants, as gratuities among the poorer voters, would be a self-perpetuating body more absolute, for a time at least, than the most absolute of voting trusts, for the latter operates under the law and subject to the law while the former would be above all law or fear of law except that of the saying power of its victims. The American people should at least be very sure that the vote to be cast is greater than those which the remedy itself would bring."

before they turn with too light a heart to so portentous a change in the constitutional system of checks and balances established by our fathers, with blood and prayer, that ours might be a government of laws and not of men."

TOURISTS VS. SETTLERS.

It is a curious fact that while an extraordinary effort is being made to attract transient visitors who are not eager to come to Hawaii, an attitude of cool indifference meets a class of investors that wants to come here and stay. The tourist who acts as if he does not care to know Hawaii at all, is importuned at the cost of a thousand dollars a month to change his mind, while the farmer, who has Hawaii on the brain and is writing here all the time for information, cannot get track of any land to buy.

And yet every other newly-opened part of the United States makes the acquisition of settlers its first aim. Southern California sends out ten pamphlets on orange and raisin culture to one on scenery. Colorado issues volumes about mining and farming where it prints leaflets about hotels and excursion points. The Florida boom of twenty years ago was based on the productiveness of the soil. If one examines the promotion literature of California he will find that SETTLEMENT is its key note. Mining, not climate, brought people to California in the first place. Charles Nordhoff's book on the openings for agriculture and horticulture in the Golden State created the second boom; the third and greatest was based entirely on land values. Only in Hawaii are the main inducements for the building up of a new country ignored and energies concentrated on attracting guests who stay but a few days or weeks when they come as all and who, so far, have cost us more than they left behind.

What makes the thing the more amazing is that we boldly challenge, in the tourist campaign, a host of great difficulties and subsides abjectly, when it comes to getting settlers, to minor and immaterial ones. We know, for instance, that California gets most of the tourists that come to the coast and wants to keep them; that her enticements are innumerable; that her hotelkeepers warn tourists away from here by telling them that we have fearsome diseases and Marquesas volcanoes; that they dwell upon the "long ocean trip" and the high price of passage; they talk vaguely of "quarantine" and in nine cases out of ten they hold their men. Obstacles like these are well-nigh insurmountable yet we go at them with the cheerful hardihood of Don Quixote when he couched his spear at the mill on the plain. But the minute one speaks of settlers we must submit to the cheap rejoinder that the public lands have yet no roads and cannot be settled until these highways are built.

If that plan had sufficed on the mainland, America would be a wilderness today. But thank God it did not suffice. The lands were opened at a low price and the pioneers rushed in to possess them felling giant trees as they went and building roads across the burnt vestiges of the stumps. Here, it appears, our remarkable government would wait until macadamized roads have been built and then, perhaps, let a few settlers in. Even that recourse has not been taken yet. There are no new roads starting and no visible purpose to build any.

Is it not astonishing? Here we have tens of thousands of acres of susceptible land without a house on them; vast ranch spaces given over to weeds and lantana; enormous leased estates where fifteen acres are devoted to one cow; an agricultural kingdom as large as Massachusetts and only 150,000 people in it, nearly half of them Asiatic and other nomads. Here is a soil lying fallow, capable of raising specialized export crops and giving a farmer a good living besides—and we let it lie. Mainland farmers import the Government for land and get a non-committal pamphlet in reply; they ask for bread and we give them a stone. Worse than that, they ask to come and raise their own bread and ours and we tell them to keep off—that we prefer stones. Then we send an ambassador to the coast to ascertain if we can, by the spending of much money, secure a fortification of the navy, to encourage their athletic sports and in every other way to promote their efficiency and decrease desertions, to educate successfully the increased number of midshipmen at the naval academy, and, in a general way, to keep the whole fleet in that condition of readiness and preparedness for war, which is at all times the surest guarantee of unbroken peace.

The point we wish to make is that Honolulu ought to press the Navy Department to have joint maneuvers here next winter. Southern California will try to get them but as the distance is too great for the Asiatic fleet to traverse when a midway, cable-connected station like this exists, the claims of Honolulu can be brought to bear convincingly. But they will need men of intelligence and pull behind them as nothing can be expected of the probable Delegate. Our commercial bodies will know what to do.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

This paper is not in sympathy with the movement, which is seeking local support, to reduce the tenure of office by the President to one term of six years.

If the President is a bad man six years is too long a term for him. On the other hand if he is a good man that period is not long enough. Six years of an Andrew Johnson would stagger the country while eight years of an Abraham Lincoln would be none too much.

As for the bad effect upon business of Presidential campaigns it could be minimized by reducing their length from four or five months to two.

In the naval battle of Santiago the Americans only made two per cent of hits. At Manila Dewey did not do much better as the raised hulls of the vessels whose water valves the Spaniards had opened, mutely testify. This sort of thing accounts for the small losses which now accompany long sea battles. It is as difficult for a rolling and pitching and fast-steaming warship to deliver an accurate fire against a rolling and pitching and fast steaming enemy, as it is for a rifleman mounted on a galloping horse to hit a firing foe who is also mounted. Stability of platform is an essential of good marksmanship. In the old days ships got near together and fired broadsides; but now the distances are made great to keep clear of torpedoes, broadsides cannot be safely fired with 13-inch guns assuming there were enough of them for the purpose and the instability of the long, narrow ships is much greater than that of the broad-beamed frigates of old. Conditions, therefore, make for the safety of all hands in naval fighting of the ordinary type.

Surveyor W. E. Wall took the levels for the Federal Weather Bureau station in the Young building yesterday. The height of the standard barometer was found to be 36.23 feet above sea level. Governor Carter declines to interfere with Attorney General Andrews' cancellation of the notary public's license to Patrick Silva on account of his doings in connection with the Strauch building society.

Curtis P. Iaukies is reported to be aspiring for the chairmanship of the Democratic Central Committee besides the nomination for Delegate to Congress. Some of the old warhorses do not like so much ambition in one man and trouble brews accordingly.

FORESTRY RESERVES.

The action of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, in making a definite recommendation for a comprehensive forestry reserve for the entire District of Hilo, is a move in the right directions. The Board has appeared to be slow in getting at this particular feature of its work, but it must be remembered that Superintendent of Forestry for the Hilo reserve is the first to be named.

The next step will be to have prepared a description of the boundary line proposed, so that it can be identified.

The Governor will then advertise a time and place for a meeting at which any one interested may present arguments for and against the proposed line.

After this meeting the Governor is empowered to set aside the proposed reserve, either as originally designed or as modified in consequence of the views expressed at the meeting, as a permanent forestry reserve, which can thereafter only be used for other purposes by act of the legislature.

Private lands within the reserve can be made over to the Government either permanently or for term of years, as part of the reserve, and are free from taxes while so segregated.

There are quite a number of private lands within the proposed Hilo reserve, and it is understood that most, if not all of the owners are quite willing to co-operate with the Board of Forestry in making forestry reserves of them.

The Board and the Territory are to be congratulated upon the forward step taken in establishing a permanent forestry reserve.

MANEUVERS NEXT WINTER.

Several times this paper has referred to the probability that the Navy Department intended, last winter, to have joint maneuvers of the Asiatic and North Pacific fleets at Honolulu, a plan that was changed only because of the Panama outbreak. The fleets—or squadrons—afterwards came, but not together. Our view of the primary intent was borne out at the time by the statements of the Army and Navy Journal, in line with which we find in an old copy of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, this paragraph of an interview with Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, then chief of the Bureau of Navigation:

Even now the Pacific force, under Admiral Glass, would be on its way to join the Asiatic fleet, under Admiral Evans, at Honolulu, were it not for the need of its presence at Panama to preserve order along the line of the railroad.

There was not sufficient business on hand to require a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

Henry C. Vida is quoted in an evening paper as saying he is not a candidate for any public office.

A caucus of Fifth District delegates will be held at Republican headquarters at 7:30 Saturday evening.

The Portuguese residents of Kailua Valley are preparing for the festival of Our Lady of the Mountain, which is to take place next Sunday.

What is reputed to have been the doughtiest and most valuable gamecock in the islands was a victim of the Holt fire. The bird belonged to W. M. Cunningham.

The Mutual Telephone Co. is constructing new lines out the Waialae road and will, it is stated, give residents of Kaimuki and Palolo tracts service at city rates when the work is completed.

A rousing Republican caucus was held in the first precinct of the Fourth District last night. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. There was strong feeling that E. Faxon Bishop should be given the senatorial nomination. For representative the unanimous choice of the caucus was David Kahauhanu.

A cable from Pollitz & Co. to Heffy Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., yesterday gave the following quotations of Hawaiian securities on the San Francisco exchange: Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., \$56; Honokai, \$14.75; Makawehi, \$27.25; Onewa, \$28.50. These are decided jumps up from the previous day's quotations.

R. de B. Layard, British consul, called on Governor Carter yesterday.

Home Rule leaders are going to make a stumping tour of all the islands after their convention in Hilo.

Several fishing rights cases were continued at the Kauai term because the plaintiffs were not ready with their proofs.

J. Hastings Howland, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, found both roads and bridges on Kauai in bad condition.

The executive is considering the filling of a number of vacancies soon to occur in offices of district magistrates by expiration of commissions.

Examination of candidates for entering the Honolulu High School will be held at the High School building on Monday and Tuesday, August 29 and 30.

The new armory which is being fitted up in the cells on the Waikiki side of the cellar in the Police Station is quite an improvement. There will be ample working room in the new apartment.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Attorney-General Andrews has no idea of resigning his office.

The Kukuihaele Mill shut down last week after seven months' grinding.

Miss Edna Horner of Kukuihaele left for the coast on the Enterprise to enter Mills Seminary.

Justice F. M. Hatch and Attorney W. T. Rawlins went to Hilo yesterday per the steamer Kinau.

Ernest N. Smith, sporting writer for the Advertiser, leaves on the Alameda today to enter Stanford University.

LOW'S CASE SIDETRACKED

Judge Gear Places Two Motions In State of Suspense.

Attorneys in the matter of J. S. Low's petition in the Parker case presented two different orders to Judge Gear for his signature yesterday afternoon. They were to dismiss the motions of the guardian and the mother of the minor, which motions were to cancel Low's authority as next friend and to dismiss his suit for the removal of the guardian. The orders seemed to have been drafted under the impression that Judge Gear's decision that morning was that the motions of A. W. Carter and Mrs. Knight should be dismissed.

Judge Gear asked the attorneys if they wished their own motions ordered dismissed, as he had but decided that the motions should be continued. This put a different phase on the matter, so that nothing was done further. Had the decision been for dismissal, the attorneys for the movants would have sued for a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court, to stay proceedings on Low's petition until Low's relations to the ward could be investigated as prayed for by the movants.

The continuance of the motions instead of their being granted or dismissed prevents the particular phase of the whole controversy therein involved from being reviewed by the Supreme Court at this stage, as that tribunal will not take jurisdiction of orders or decrees that are not final in their effect. The motions are simply hung up by Judge Gear's decision until Low's petition is set for hearing on its merits.

THE DECISION.

In a written decision rendered yesterday morning, Judge Gear continues the question of J. S. Low's authority to act as "next friend" of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, until the petition for the removal of the minor's guardian comes up on its merits. His conclusion is as follows:

"Taking the case then solely upon the pleadings in the case and the motions of the movants, we find that the guardian is charged with sufficient to warrant the court in investigating his conduct. At this time no answer has been filed specifically and categorically denying the allegations for removal. The next friend asks only that the present guardian be removed. The averments of the guardian on his motion are such that it seems to me it would require an investigation into the merits of the motion of the next friend to remove the guardian. At the present time there is no answer on file in re the motion to remove the guardian, and to proceed to a hearing upon the motion of the guardian to remove Low would, if the motion should be denied, involve two trials, or practically the same question. If the motion of Low is not in the interest of the minor it will appear during the hearing of his motion, and the court cannot see how anything is to be gained by an independent hearing at the present time. A demurral is on file to the amended petition of Low. The court is prepared to take it up immediately, and if the matter proceeds so that an answer is necessary the court can then hear the two motions at the same time."

Considering the case then solely upon the affidavits and papers referred to by the guardian it seems to me that this is not a case where such a strong case is shown by the "verified motion" as will require the court to direct an inquiry at this time under the circumstances of this case. There is not such a showing that the court must see that there is a probability that the infant's interests will be prejudiced at the present time. As it is not incumbent upon the court to refer this matter for inquiry, and as the court is convinced that justice will be better subserved by continuing this motion until after an answer, if any, is filed by the guardian and until a hearing can be had which will be full and complete, and in which the whole matter will be disposed of, the court will continue the matter until such time as the motion to remove the guardian is set for hearing on its merits, and it is so ordered."

As stated by the court, the matter decided now is as follows:

"J. S. Low having, as next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, petitioned for the removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of said minor upon grounds stated in the petition, the guardian now moves that the authority of said Low be rescinded and that the suit be dismissed, upon the grounds:

"1st. That Low is representing and has hostile interests to those of the ward, which are necessarily involved in proceedings to remove the guardian. "2nd. That Low is not a bona fide next friend but is a mere intermeddler, and is seeking to aid Samuel Parker in obtaining management of the estate of Samuel Parker, and to secure a right of way over the land of Paauhau for the Hamakua Ditch Company for as small a consideration as possible, and also to promote a sale of the Paauhau land upon terms acceptable to the interests of the minor. Another ground is stated that Low is conspiring with Parker and others to use the estate of the minor to promote his and their interests, and is seeking to remove the guardian not because he is in fact unfit, or should be removed, but because he is an obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the purposes of said Low. "In support of the motion the whole record is made a part of the motion and also the allegations of fact contained in the matter of Mrs. Knight."

Elizabeth J. Knight, mother of the ward, also files a similar motion based on identical grounds as those contained in the motion of the guardian, with the addition of the statement that she

as mother of the ward has the right to say who shall control the property of the ward, and protest against the retention of Low as next friend.

The averments in support of the motion are set out at length in the motion itself, the entire paper forming what counsel state to be a "verified motion" a pleading, however, with which the court has been heretofore unfamiliar and for which research has failed to provide a precedent, so far as the court is aware."

In referring to one of the grounds of the petition, the court says that the guardian "should not be absolved from answering such an allegation by merely claiming that the next friend of the minor should not have commenced the proceedings." It also holds that "the case is not in any manner similar to the cases cited on the argument. They were generally bills in equity in which relief was asked against some third party. Not one of them was a case where it was sought merely to remove a guardian."

Judge Gear quotes authorities to uphold the position he has held all along, that a mere stranger may interfere for protecting the interests of a minor, also that the court is the real guardian of a minor and can act of its own motion, on receiving information from any source that the minor's interests are receiving injury.

The affidavits of Low, Parker and Wundbenberg, put in against the motions in question, are laid aside by the court as not for present consideration.

The gist of the decision is that it is Carter the guardian and not Low the next friend who is at present required to answer before the court, and that Low's position can be thoroughly investigated anyway incidentally to the investigation of Carter's conduct.

"NOT GROSS MISCONDUCT."

David Watson has perfected his appeal to the Supreme Court from Judge Robinson's decree revoking his license to practice in the inferior courts on the ground of his conviction of assault and battery on his wife. The offense was admitted but the appellant claims that assault and battery "is not a gross misconduct by law." W. C. Achi is his attorney.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson appointed Chock Tong guardian of the property of his son, C. Jock Joy, under bond of \$500. The ward is 11 years of age, living in Canton, China, and has property in this Territory consisting of a one-ninth interest in the firm of Chee Wo Tung Co., doing business as druggists on Mauna-kea street, Honolulu, the value of the property being about \$250.

Waimanalo Sugar Co. has brought a suit in ejectment against W. Kahlbaum for 140 acres of land at Kaaao, Waimanalo, with damages for its unlawful detention.

Suit has been brought by Attorney General Andrews on behalf of A. J. Campbell, Treasurer, against the Pacific Oil Transportation Co. to recover \$450, with delinquent penalty added, on account of defendant's annual license fee for doing business in this Territory. It is alleged that W. G. Irwin is the representative of the company upon whom process should be served according to the company's own notification.

ELECTRIC WAVE IS DISCOVERED

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—Herr Paulsen is certainly the modern "Wizard of the North."

In addition to his telegraph disk, telephone and newspaper, he has made an invention which will throw all the others into the shade. He has discovered an electric wave, the existence of which has long been suspected, but which up to the present has eluded all the efforts of men of science.

This force will, it is believed, rival all that has hitherto been done by Marconi, Schlafly, Arco and others in the domain of wireless telegraphy. Herr Paulsen has invented an electrical apparatus by which he can set in motion, without wires or connection of any kind, the keyboard of a typewriter. Up to the present Herr Paulsen has only had a success de laborato; that is to say, he has only been able to set the typewriter in motion at a short distance. He places his apparatus in one room and the typewriter in another, and by working the keys of his instrument sets the typewriter in motion. He has, in other words, discovered the principle: its application to long distances is only a matter of time and experiment.

As the new invention could also be applied to a linotype machine there is no reason why the newspaper correspondent of the future should not set up his dispatches 500 miles away with his own private wireless apparatus.

Herr Paulsen is at present at work on a paper which the committee of the World's Fair at St. Louis asked him to send in, in which he describes the rise and development of his various inventions. As soon as he has completed this he will return to his atelier in Copenhagen, where he will again tackle the problem of wireless communication and carry it, he hopes, to a successful conclusion.

HAWAIIAN STOCKS IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Aug. 16, 1904. Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.

Quotations at close of today's session of the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange:

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, \$16.00
Honolulu, 14.00
Makaweli, 26.00
Hutchinson, 8.75
Paauhau, 18.00

Hawaiian Sugar sold in New York today at \$1.10 per pound.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY NOMINATIONS ON OAHU

Evening of Saturday, Seventeenth of September, Fixed By Conference of Fourth and Fifth District Committees.

Saturday, September 17, is the date fixed for the Republican convention to nominate Senators for the island of Oahu, constituting the Third Senatorial District. Immediately following this convention, the same day, the Republican District Committees of the Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts, into which the island of Oahu is divided, will respectively meet to nominate candidates for the House of Representatives.

There was a conference of delegates from the two districts held at Republican headquarters last night to decide on a nomination day. At its organization meeting the Fourth District Committee appointed a committee to confer with a corresponding one from the Fifth in this matter. No committee was appointed by the Fifth, but its executive committee decided to meet the committee from the Fourth. This gave the Fifth a majority of three in the conference, but nobody took any notice of that fact and the business of the meeting was speedily done.

Considerable delay in opening was caused, however, by the Fifth members holding a caucus before the conference. They asked Chairman L. Andrews first if he had any objection to their caucusing for a few minutes. As all of the Fourth's committee had not then arrived, consent was readily given, but when the caucus had extended for nearly an hour the members of the Fourth contingent were somewhat tired. When the folding doors were ultimately thrown open the conference assembled as follows:

Fourth District—Lorrin Andrews, chairman; Frank Andrade, George Seal, R. N. Boyd, Al. Moore, Gus Rose, Clem. K. Quinn, W. Holt Thornton.

Fifth District—H. C. Vida, chairman; A. St. C. Pilanala, E. R. Adams, Frank Pahia, S. W. Logan, Andrew Cox, C. C. Holt, Geo. W. Nawaakoa, I. Cockett, A. S. Kaleopu, Wm. Isaac.

Among others present were C. L. Crabbé, chairman of the Territorial Central Committee; Wm. Henry, Sam. Johnson and a few others.

Mr. Andrews was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. Pilanala secretary.

Mr. Andrews was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. Vida declined to accept the honor.

Mr. Boyd nominated Mr. Nawaakoa, who was elected with applause.

Mr. Pilanala was elected to serve as temporary secretary of the convention.

After it was made clear that Messrs. Andrews and Vida, as chairmen of the respective districts, should issue the call for the convention the conference adjourned.

COUNTERFEIT COINS IN USE

Government Sends Out a List of Spurious Bills That Are Floating Around.

Chief John E. Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the progress of the campaign against counterfeiters throughout the country.

Discussing the question of counterfeit money Chief Wilkie says there is always more or less conjecture about the amount in circulation, and, while the absolute determination of the question is perhaps impossible, an effort was made the last fiscal year to secure figures that would give an approximation of the amount. More than 5,000 circulars relating to counterfeits were sent out during the year, several of them as a mere matter of form, for some of the notes were so crude as to make their general circulation impossible. Of the 25 notes described 12 were produced by the photo-mechanical process, 4 being fairly deceptive and dangerous and 13 were direct photographic prints, with color supplied by pen or brush. The dates of the descriptive circulars and the notes described were as follows:

July 28, 1903, a lithographic reissue of a \$10 "buffalo" note, fairly deceptive.

August 1, 1903, photograph of a \$5 note of the Fourth National Bank of Boston.

August 11, 1903, an etched \$10 silver certificate of fair workmanship.

September 2, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass.

September 17, 1903, photograph of a \$10 note of the People's National Bank of Roxbury, Mass.

September 17, 1903, a photograph of a \$1 note of the Waltham National Bank of Waltham, Mass.

October 9, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the First National Bank of Mayfield, Ky.

October 16, 1903, a photo-process \$10 United States note (buffalo), dangerously deceptive.

October 21, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Miller's River National

Bank of Athol, Mass.

October 25, 1903, a photograph of a \$5 note of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass.

January 23, 1904, a crude etching of a \$5 silver certificate, series of 1899.

January 9, 1904, a roughly etched \$5 silver certificate, series of 1899.

February 9, 1904, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Third National Bank of Rockford, Ill.

February 26, 1904, a photograph of a \$5 note of the National City Bank of New York.

March 3, 1904, a crude etching of a \$20 silver certificate, series of 1891.

March 10, 1904, an etched \$5 silver certificate, series of 1899.

March 11, 1904, a photograph of a \$20 note of the Fourth National Bank of Boston, Mass.

November 18, 1903, a photograph of a \$5 note of the Cape Cod National Bank of Norwich, Mass.

December 7, 1903, a crudely etched \$1 silver certificate, series of 1899.

December 19, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Elliot National Bank of Boston, Mass.

May 3, 1904, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Denver National Bank of Denver, Colorado.

June 7, 1904, a photo-process reproduction of a \$10 gold certificate, department series.

June 20, 1904, a crude half-tone engraving of a \$10 United States note.

June 22, 1904, a lithographic imitation of a \$5 silver certificate (Indian head), series 1899.

June 23, 1904, a lithographic production of a \$10 United States note (buffalo), series 1901.

The makers and passers of 18 of the 25 notes were arrested, and in nearly every case the plates, tools and paraphernalia captured and destroyed. Six of the remaining seven whose sources are unknown are of such a character that their general circulation is impossible.

The seventh is still a matter of investigation. The most important work of the year perhaps was that connected with the \$10 United States note described in the circular of October 15, 1903, and the \$100 gold certificate described June 7, 1904. Both of these appeared in the East and were in the "dangerously deceptive" class.

Mr. Moore moved that Saturday the 17th of September be the date.

"It would the cheapest day for us in the country," Mr. Nawaakoa remarked.

The motion was put for the day stated, with 7:30 p. m. as the hour for the Senatorial convention to open. Immediately after its adjournment the District Committees to meet for the nomination of Representatives. This carried unanimously.

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CULTIVATION OF PAPAYA IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Following is the paper on Papaya cultivation read by H. M. Wells before the Farmers' Institute:

The papaya is supposed to be indigenous to Central America. From there it has been introduced through almost the entire tropical world. While it is distinctly a tropical fruit and reaches its greatest perfection only in hot climates yet it may be cultivated with greater or less success as far north as the limit of frost. Hawaii, being a semi-tropical land, furnishes then only a moderately good home for this luscious fruit.

It flourishes best on the lee sides of our Islands and in sheltered positions, though the trees will bear an astonishing amount of wind and still do fairly well, especially if they are grown in masses.

LOCATION AND SOIL

In selecting a location for a papaya grove too great care cannot be exercised. The essentials to success are good soil, abundant of water and good drainage.

Good soil in this case does not necessarily mean soil that is entirely free from stones. Indeed the papaya is said to flourish best in rocky soil. In my own experience I have found that they flourish whenever they can get a foothold among the rocks, and can thrust out their numerous lateral roots in search of food, either under or between the rocks.

However rocks are not an absolute essential to the cultivation of the papaya and if your field has once been cleared of them, a return to natural conditions would hardly be advisable.

Sandy soil is not best suited to their growth, nor is a heavy clay soil unless you are sure of your drainage.

Abundance of water is an essential; and this not only about the trunks of the trees but over the entire field. For the roots penetrate every portion of the surface soil, and if water is not present in sufficient quantities, the trees, and hence the fruit, will suffer.

Most important of all perhaps is good drainage; for a few days of standing under-water will ruin an orchard after one has carefully tended it for months or years. Several cases of this kind have come to my notice. Either a decided slope or a porous soil or both are absolutely necessary.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Preparation of soil will vary much according to conditions. If the field can be plowed to a good depth so much the better; but if the soil is fairly light and porous, this is not absolutely necessary.

A good dressing of stable manure thoroughly worked into the soil a month or two before planting would undoubtedly bring large returns. Indeed it is almost impossible to make the soil too rich, as the papaya is a gross feeder and will amply repay any extra outlay in the way of fertilizer by quickness and rankness of growth, and in the increased number, size and quality of its fruits. As one Honolulu lady remarked, "You must plant cats and dogs in the same hole with your trees if you want big papayas." This lady had some eighteen pounders on her trees; I think the largest ever grown here.

In our red soil at Kaimuki, the only preparation I have found necessary was to dig holes, some three feet in diameter and one foot deep wherever I could find sufficient space between the rocks. Into the soil thus loosened, we have put a handful of high grade commercial fertilizer. This fertilizer has been thoroughly mixed with the soil a day or two before transplanting to prevent burning. The young plant responds very quickly to this extra stimulus, and grows with almost amazing rapidity.

SELECTION AND SOWING OF SEED.

The selection of seed is a very important matter, and a rather difficult one. Several species of papayas have been brought to Hawaii, but it is almost impossible to secure pure seed of any of them, so liable are they to cross-fertilization. However there are lines of division that are as yet quite distinct among our Hawaiian grown papayas.

One of the best species for general planting is the so-called "long" papaya, sometimes called the Mexican papaya. This I believe to be in its pure state, the most highly bred of them all.

One distinctive feature of this variety and a very important one is that there are no male trees. Every tree is completely hermaphrodite and so fruit-bearing. A field planted to this variety alone presents a most pleasing sight of strong even growth, and under favorable conditions, of very heavy fruitage. Indeed I sometimes think this variety will bear more neglect than any of the others before refusing to yield any more fruit.

The long papaya is so distinct from the others that a description seems almost needless here. The fruits are from eight to fourteen inches long, and from three to five in diameter. They are blunt at the stem end, and more or less pointed at the blossom end. Its flesh is fine-grained, juicy and delicious.

The only objection to this papaya as a market-sort is that it does not keep as well as some others. Dealers also object to it on the ground that it is too heavy for its apparent size, being very meaty and solid, yet there are many customers who will have no other if this variety is to be had in the market.

Seed of this variety as of all others will seldom come quite true, yet one is almost sure of getting good fruit. Some trees will bear an oval fruit, often deeply grooved. On others the typical long fruit will hang side by side with oval or with almost round fruit. Yet all are of the quality, and indeed the hybrids seem larger and sweeter than the original type.

Next, or perhaps first in point of value, is the so-called "butcher's" and he seems to be a cross between the long and one variety of the round papaya.

Here we find an almost solid yellow

yellow in form, yet there are certain well defined characteristics that distinguish this sort from the inferior ones.

First in importance is their size. They will average at least fifty per cent larger than any others, specimens weighing ten pounds being not uncommon. Second, they differ from others in color. When young, the immature fruit is of a dark green color; when ripe they are of a rich golden color, or sometimes of a russet green overlaid with gold. Their flesh is of a rich orange, firm, thick, juicy and rich, but not quite as fine. This variety I consider the best of all for the market.

They are good shippers, remaining firm till almost ripe, large, attractive and good sellers.

One other variety I would mention is worthy of general cultivation. This is the so-called "dwarf" papaya. While this sort is in no respect a true dwarf, yet its habit of growth is such that it may be readily distinguished from all others in a field.

The leaf stalk of this papaya is short and decidedly recurved. The result, especially in a young tree is a trim, compact little tree almost as symmetrical as a kahili. As the tree gets older, this characteristic is less marked. The leaf stalk has also a decided violet hue.

This may be the "violet" papaya that grows to such a large size in the West Indies.

The fruits of this variety set quite freely on long stems. In this respect it is similar to the "half long" mentioned above. But its fruits are of a more decided pear shape, are smaller as grown here, and are of a lighter green when half grown.

In the winter months, this variety was also quite marked in that it still retained a decided green cast when quite mature, so that the fruit was often rejected as being too green when really quite ready for the table. The flesh in winter also seemed more juicy and less sweet than any of the other sorts.

The hot weather however has changed all this. This fruits at this writing being quite yellow and sweet when ripe.

While trees of this variety failed under most favorable conditions to produce fruit of very large size, yet it is a variety of decided merit, and some dealers prefer something smaller than the ten pounders. It remains to speak of two other varieties grown here that are more or less distinct. The first is the round variety with the short stem, the "mother papaya" of Mrs. Tucker's song, the tree which has like the old woman who lived in a shoe, "so many children she doesn't know what to do."

This variety was, I suspect, the first one introduced into Hawaii, and doubtless was responsible for the fact that papayas were long considered only as pig food in Hawaii.

This is the variety that you don't want to save seed from—this and the next one, the long bell-shaped sort. The latter will rival the former in the number of fruits it will set. I have counted eighty on a single tree, but not one reached a marketable size.

No doubt the size might be increased in both of these varieties by thinning them out, but I doubt if they would even equal the other sorts.

These five species with variations are all that I have yet observed here in Hawaii unless the fruit of the so-called male tree be called a variety. These are very sweet but of no value. It would be an interesting experiment however to see what kind of trees one would raise from their seeds.

Our choice of seed then seems to lie among three varieties, the long, the half-long and the dwarf. Before we leave this branch of our subject, however, it would be well to consider the likelihood of our getting bearing trees after all our trouble.

It has been a common experience to plant a number of trees and after caring for them for several months to find that instead of having a well balanced orchard one has a barren field. Of course there is no such difficulty with the long papaya, but with all others it is a serious problem and any light on it would be of great value.

A prominent gardener in the Islands is responsible for the statement that from the fruit of old trees will produce a large proportion of bearing trees; while that from young trees will produce mostly males. If this is true it is well worth remembering.

Many people have studied the young plant trying to detect some sign by which the two could be known when quite young; but this is to say the least very difficult. If the matter can be determined in the seed so much the better.

In this connection it might be well to mention the fact that trees have actually been changed from the flowering or male to the fruit-bearing or female simply by persistent breaking off of the blossoms, or by topping, till they show signs of reforming. This sounds rather fishy, but it has actually been done by several people in the Islands.

I have, however, demonstrated to my own satisfaction that this method is not a success on a large scale, as it takes a long time for new blossoms to appear, and ten to one the old type will persist through several periods of adversity. In fact I have never yet succeeded in changing one drone to a worker.

PLANTING THE SEED.

Having selected our seed with all due care, the next thing is to raise the plants.

The seed when taken from the papaya should first be washed, rubbing them together with the hands to remove the outside covering and then dried if not planted immediately.

Planting should be done in boxes from four to six inches deep, in rows not more than two inches apart, and seeds not more than two inches.

One writer on the papaya has stated that his seed used in a hundred will grow. And he based his statement on the fact that when the natives of some island raised a tree, they dug

a hole in the ground, and put in two or three papayas, from which only two or three plants would grow. This method of determining the matter was certainly not very conclusive to a practical gardener. My experience has been that every well developed seed will grow if given a chance.

Papaya seeds germinate slowly; hence the soil in the boxes should be kept moist for a long time. It is a good plan to cover the boxes with sacking or other material to retain the moisture, being careful to remove the covering as soon as the plants appear, which will be in ten days or two weeks.

When the plants are well up, a slight application of fertilizer will hasten their growth as it is important to keep the plants moving from seed to maturity. If a young plant has once become stunted it is better to start over again. Plants should not be over six inches high when transplanted, as both roots and stems of older plants are very easily injured, and when injured will grow great care.

When the soil is of sufficient consistency the boxes should be wet down just enough so that the soil will cling together. If too dry, it will crumble; if too wet it will fall away from the roots. Then remove one side of the box and with trowel or other sharp tool carefully remove each plant with its ball of dirt.

Plants should be placed not less than eight feet apart. My practice has been to put two trees in each hole to ensure a larger percentage of bearing trees.

The great consideration now is to keep the plants in a thrifty condition. With us this has meant further applications of fertilizer throughout the life of the plant, say every three months. Do not be afraid of overfeeding, or of giving too much water if the drainage is good. Do not plant anything between the rows. The roots will permeate the whole surface of the soil and will be very jealous of any rivals.

The common practice of making a small hole for the tree in the midst of a grass plot is bad for any fruit, but especially so for the papaya, and except in rare cases will result in a stunted growth, and either no fruit at all, or fruit of very poor quality.

Under favorable conditions fruit should be picked in ten months or a year from planting.

THE MARKET.

The market, so far as the raw product is concerned, is of course very limited, being confined to Honolulu and what can be sold at the coast. So far we have had very little experience in shipping to the coast. One or two shipments have gone very well, while others have arrived in bad condition.

I believe that properly packed, they can be sent to the coast successfully; but it would take time and good handling to build up any large market for them.

As to the canned product, others can speak from a larger experience.

One point I wish to emphasize in conclusion. I was told by a prominent Island grower that seed from the best trees would produce some trees that were good bearers, and others that would bear little or no fruit, or fruit much smaller than that of the parent tree.

The limited experience that I have had leads me to believe that this is not the case; that it is bad environment or not bad heredity that is the cause of the failure of some trees to produce good results.

A bit of personal experience will illustrate my meaning. In a small part of a certain field I planted squashes between the rows of young papaya trees fertilizing the squashes heavily. The squashes bore well; but as the trees in that field developed, all the other trees set fruit and gave every promise of large yield, while those among which the squashes were planted seemed less thrifty and set no fruit; but failing to the ground.

The difference was so marked that after the squashes were harvested, I gave those trees an extra dose of fertilizer and in a few weeks they were setting fruit, and eventually produced as fine fruit as the other trees had done.

Another point along the same line. It is commonly remarked that as a papaya tree gets older, the fruit gets smaller and smaller till the tree loses all its usefulness. This I believe is the result of nothing more or less than the exhaustion of certain food elements in the soil. Experience so far shows that two year old trees may be made to increase the size of their fruit almost if not quite equal to that of their first year's fruiting.

It was also shown that there is need of entomological attention to the alligator pear trees. These had been attacked by borers and a fruit industry which bid fair to become a thriving one had been retarded.

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ENTOMOLOGIST CRAW

READY TO WAR ON PESTS

Board of Agriculture and Forestry Adopts Supt. Hosmer's Recommendations for Hilo Forest Reserve and Honomu Homesteads.

Hilo district's proposed forest reserve formed the principal element of discussion and action at the meeting yesterday of the Board of Agriculture, while Mr. Alexander Craw, the eminent entomologist who came from California on the Alameda and is now attached to the staff of experts of the Board, was formally introduced.

Mr. Craw will be provided with an assistant entomologist from the coast, Mr. Getinski, who is familiar with fruits and plants in the Islands.

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Price 10c. per box of 100. M. int. 10c. B. 10c. B. 25c. p. 24. Dated July 14, 1904.

Haleakala Ranch Co to Peter Joseph; D. 66 A land, Pukalani, Kula, Maui; \$1320. B. 264, p. 36. Dated April 5, 1904.

Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., to Trs of Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.; D. 3 ps land and bldg, Fort St. Honolulu, Oahu. B. 261, p. 312. Dated Aug 1, 1904.

Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., by Trs to Abigail E. Parker; M. int. 10c. B. 261, p. 24. Dated July 14, 1904.

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**THE OLD RELIABLE**

**ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER**
Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Am. barkt. Wrestler, Nelson, from Gray's Harbor, 9:30 a.m.

Am. bkt. Echo, Young, from Iquique, 10 a.m.

Fr. bk. Camborne, Richard, from Cardiff, off port, 7 p.m.

Schr. Ada, from Island ports, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 17.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 4:45 a.m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 6 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 9 p.m.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

A.-H. S. S. Hawaiian, Delano, from New York via coast ports, 8 a.m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo and Koolau ports, 7 a.m.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p.m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Maui ports (Cladine run), 5 p.m.

Sip. Kalulani, for Aki's landing, 12 m.

Schr. Kawallani, Ulunahele, for Koopau ports, 4 p.m.

Schr. C. L. Woodbury, for Hilo, 5 p.m.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, 9 a.m.

S. S. Argyll, Gilboy, for San Francisco, 8 a.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p.m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p.m.

Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, 11 a.m.

Schr. Ka Mol, for Kohala, 3 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 17.—Miss E. Rice, Miss S. Lucas, Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Mrs. Boggs, Miss E. Walpa, W. E. Staton, L. R. Freeman, A. H. Rice, Mrs. J. Delaney, W. Williamson, M. B. Fernandez and son, E. Miller and wife, Mrs. Sharp and daughter, Mrs. Kalwi and daughter, R. P. Spalding, J. M. Spalding, G. P. Wilcox, G. F. Rankin, J. H. Howland, M. F. Prosser, Chiu Heu Chai, W. Chiu, A. Kennedy and 63 deck.

Per stmr. Likelike, Aug. 17, from Maui and Molokai ports.—H. A. Baldwin and wife, maid and two children, Miss Smith, Miss Nettie Singleton, C. C. Krumphaar, Y. W. Wilbur, Mrs. Captain Johnson, C. E. King, Dr. J. E. Duerden, J. F. Stokes, Father Thomas and 6 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kinai, August 16, for Hilo, F. G. Kirchhoff, F. M. Hatch, Gilchrist Hatch, F. Schutte, H. Albers, Mr. J. R. Collins and servant, Chas. Lucas, C. Dunkhase, Miss Lucy Kauai, C. Notley and wife, D. Coughlan and wife, Father James, W. T. Rawlins, Mrs. C. A. Steven and 2 children, A. D. Cooper, A. W. Bottomley, J. M. Poepoe, J. Kumala, Wm. Mossman, Jr., D. Kalauakalani, Robt. Hind, Trent, Lieut. Col. Coe, Mrs. Rugsberger, Sister Flaviana, Mrs. M. J. Dickson, Miss A. Biddle, E. G. Clarke, C. G. Fisher, Miss K. Lynch, Mrs. J. Lynch, Geo. H. Williams, P. Bartolo, Miss O. C. Lynch, Miss S. L. Byington, F. C. Smith and wife, E. Deyo, Miss A. Parke, Mrs. C. Lucas and family, Dr. W. C. Hobby, wife and child.

Per stmr. Likelike, Aug. 18, for Molokai and Maui ports.—R. H. Chamberlain, W. F. Drake, D. B. Kuhn and wife, G. B. Robertson, H. E. Pickler, W. D. Lowell, C. C. Conradt and wife, G. J. Waller.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Ada will go to Puuloa today for firewood.

The Ewa half of the sea-wall at the foot of Fort street is about completed.

The Pierre Loti will finish discharging today or tomorrow and the Camborne will take her place at Naval Dock No. 1.

The ship Erskine M. Phelps is on her way to this port from Philadelphia with 2,000 tons of sewer pipe and 2,000 tons of coal for the army.

The schooner Ka Mol got away yesterday afternoon for Kohala. She looks like a new vessel with her new planking and fresh coat of paint.

VESSELS IN PORT.**ARMY AND NAVY.**

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel)

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Camborne, Fr. bk. Richard, Cardiff, Aug. 16.

Coronado, Am. bkt. Potter, from San Francisco, July 16.

Echo, Am. bkt. Young, Iquique, Aug. 16.

Fort George, American sp. Gove, Newcastle, Aug. 1.

Geo. Curtis, Am. sp. Calhoun, San Francisco, Aug. 5.

Hawaiian Am. str. Delano, New York via coast ports, Aug. 18.

Hawaiian Isles, Am. sp. Mallett, Newcastle, Aug. 13.

Heiene, Am. str. Thompson, San Francisco, Aug. 11.

Kalulani, Am. str. Cally, San Francisco, Aug. 5.

Lithia, Italian bk. Schiavino, from Hongkong for Callao, Aug. 5, (arrived off port).

Pierre Loti, Fr. br. Tativen, Cardiff, Aug. 5.

Wrestler, Am. str. Remond, Gray's Harbor, Aug. 16.

**BAD WATER AT
ATHENS SICKENS FLEET**

TRISTE, July 19.—Illness prevailing in the American fleet, and particularly on the flagship Kearsarge, has reached considerable dimensions. Among others Ensign Timmons and Chaplain Isaacs, of the Kearsarge, are ill of typhoid and enteric fever, which, however, may prove only malarial fever. Six other officers and men are under close observation because of the high temperatures they show. Ensign Timmons is being nursed on shore in a private sanatorium by his wife, who is a daughter of Senator Fairbanks.

The authorities here are acting in exceedingly kindly and helping spirit. In addition to those mentioned, Lieutenant Hudgings, Captain Dion Williams, fleet marine officer; Lieutenant Commander Willets, a fleet engineer, and two more sailors have been taken on shore to the Maddalena Hospital, where they enjoy every care. Lieutenant Clement continues to have dangerously high temperature.

This epidemic of illness is ascribed to the drinking water at Athens.

**BRIBERY CHARGES
MADE IN HAVANA**

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of Finance today disapproved the Havana city budget for the coming year, saying the total amount of \$2,820,980 is \$69,166 more than can be collected. For the fiscal year 1902 to 1903 and to March 24, 1904, the amount collected was only \$1,878,394. He rejects specific items of \$206,737 and \$200,000 for the purchase of the Vedado waterworks and an old cemetery in Havana on the ground that the city has no money to buy this property.

There is much discussion in the local papers over the Vedado waterworks and there are accusations of wholesale bribery in connection with the matter. The Mayor and Civil Governor are accused by innuendo of being mixed up in some crooked work. Some newspapers are also accused of having an interest in the purchase.

**RIVAL OF MAMMOTH
CAVE IS FOUND**

SERGENT, Ky., Aug. 6.—One of the largest caves ever discovered in eastern Kentucky, and one that perhaps will rival the great Mammoth Cave in Edmonson county, has been discovered on Line Fork Creek, in southern Letcher county.

A party of sightseers explored its mysterious confines to a distance of over seven miles. They were unable to find any end to the natural wonder.

A large, swift-flowing stream of water was discovered rushing into undiscovered regions. Fearing to go further, the party returned. Another party will be organized to explore the cave to its extremity. Several other caverns have been discovered in Line Fork region, but this is the most extensive yet found.

**CANADA SEEKS
AMERICAN SETTLERS**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It is probable that the attention of the British government will be directed to a movement conducted officially by the Canadian government to induce immigration from the United States to Northwest Territory. There can be no objection to such efforts on the part of private immigration agencies, but, when, as in this case, the government itself seeks to attract citizens of other countries, the matter is one which calls for official remonstrance.

It appears that the Dominion Department of the Interior, through one of its assistant secretaries, has been sending broadcast circular letters, principally addressed to clergymen, professional men and persons of influence describing in glowing terms the splendid resources of the Canadian Northwest, and inviting immigrants, by the offer of 160 acres of land for each, free schools and sound laws.

**TAKING THE FAITH CURE.
Tom Sharkey, Pugilist, and an Ex
Bodde Alderman in Church.**

Among the parishioners of St. Ann's Roman Catholic church in East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue, are two men who never fail to attract attention from the other worshippers. They are Tom Sharkey, pugilist, and Alderman "Billy" Kirk of the Bodde Board. Both of these celebrated characters are of modest mien, but nevertheless are veritable titans.

It is not Sharkey's reputation for being a scoundrel as much as the fact that it is somewhat of a novelty to see a real live fighter taking to religion. Tom has transformed the scoundrelish political power of the old Bodde Board into a benevolent City Father, who is highly regarded in the church.

**THE LEAF HOPPER
NOT A GRASSHOPPER**

August 17th, 1904.
Editor Advertiser: To settle an argument, will you please describe the prevailing pest known to us as a leaf-hopper?

It is the opinion of many that the grass-hopper, which is at present very numerous, is the leaf-hopper.
Kindly enlighten us on the subject and oblige.

Yours gratefully,

A. K.

[Messrs. Craw and Kirkaldy say: "The leaf-hopper is a tiny pale brownish, winged insect which has a sucking apparatus instead of jaws and bears a little resemblance to some of the plant lice or aphides. It is entirely vegetarian and has no connection whatever with the comparatively enormous, partly carnivorous, green and brown grasshopper." —Ed. Adv.]

**A WELL SKINNED
BROTHERHOOD****NURSING MOTHERS**

"A richer milk than milk" is good food for nursing mothers. Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does.

The nursing mother must eat with the purpose of producing good, nourishing milk for her baby. A little Scott's Emulsion is often a very wise addition to her daily diet. If through nervousness or weakness her milk is a failure, Scott's Emulsion will help make it a success.

The baby gets the benefit, too, when the mother takes Scott's Emulsion. The same remedy brings new strength and nourishment to both.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Akana-Ewaliko.

A pretty wedding took place at the Mormon church last night. The contracting parties were Miss Rose Kaulapila Ewaliko, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Ewaliko, and Mr. Seong Lan Akana. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns and there was a large attendance of the friends of the happy couple. Elder Abraham Fernandez performed the ceremony. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents on Kuakini street where an elaborate luau and reception was given. The couple were the recipients of many congratulations.

Kauai Hard Cases.

A Japanese named Miatish is the man that Assistant Attorney General Prosser had convicted at the Kauai trial of assault with intent to murder. In addition to four years at hard labor he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.

Kamealahao, the convict for manslaughter who was sentenced to three years at hard labor, had killed an aged native fellow-countryman in a drunken row at Waimea by jumping upon him.

The man sent to prison for eighteen months of hard labor was a Japanese named Naito.

The Tax Appeal Court yesterday heard the appeals of Ewa Plantation Co., Apokoa Sugar Co. (now part of Ewa) and Oahu Railway & Land Co. Manager Geo. H. Renton of Ewa plantation had a long siege on the witness stand. W. R. Castle represented the appellants, and A. A. Wilder the assessor.

SAVED RUSSIAN.

One of the best cooks and the best haters of Russia in the United States navy is Wensensky. That he is a cook there is no doubt, because when Captain Clark, of the immortal Oregon, had to part with him it was like severing heart and stomach. But ambitious "Thomas," as the Japanese cook is known, wanted to be a steward, and he only could attain that height by being transferred. So the little Jap became steward of the training ship Portmouth.

His great hatred for Russia was shown recently when the New Jersey Naval Reserve ship was lying off Seventeenth street, Hoboken. The Japanese cook, now advanced to the rank of "Admiral's steward," was on the deck of the Portsmouth with several shipmates when there came a yell for help from the river. The roar was all in consonants, and evidently came from a drowning Russian. The little Japanese pricked up his ears at the hated sound of gutturals, then stooped and took off his tiny shoes. There came another bellow in ragged syllables from a bearded face half submerged, and small Wensensky went after the floating hulk.

The Japanese cook, or rather "Admiral's steward, sir," dived like a porpoise and floated like a gull, and between these two gifts of a benevolent nature and a stout heart all his own, he dragged the Russian to a raft. That little "Sayko" in the intervals of fighting tides and diving again and again for the big Russ, who insisted on drowning, had hit his unwieldy cargo on the nose, and battered him in the eye again and again, was a mere matter of self-preservation. Every time the Russ kicked the steward hit him, and if he hadn't done so he would have been enfolded in hairy arms and both would have been drowned.

The Russian after being laboriously rounded on a barrel, gave his name as Laskowski, of No. 25 Chrystie street, Manhattan. He had fallen overboard from a Scandinavian-American liner—that's all he knew.

"Sayko" as the naval reserves fondly like to call him, because the sound of his name is that of the famous Japanese drink, didn't respond to treatment very well, and the Portsmouth's surgeon had a hard time. Between delight at the steward's bravery and the fear of losing a famous cook, the Yankee reserves had a hard time keeping hands off. Finally Sayko was pumped into an upright position when the boys hopped the rest of his breath out of him.

"Why did you risk your life for a Russian?" was the first question.

"I always saw Sayko smile and faint again," said the steward.

JAMES B. COOK and party are expected to return from Manila on today's steamer. They have been making a tour of the Philippines.

H. M. WHITNEY IS DEAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing that time now command fabulous prices as but few of them are in existence. At later periods Mr. Whitney also held the post of Postmaster General and during the period from 1883 to 1886 he established the first street letter boxes here. After he went out of office, Charles T. Gulick, under the new ministry, removed all of these letter boxes and had them stored in a government warehouse until Postmaster Oat discovered them in 1900 and had them again placed about the streets.

Mr. Whitney was a member of the Royal Privy Council of State for more than twenty years and also served in the Legislature, during his entire career taking an active part in shaping the political and industrial progress of Hawaii.

He was for a time interested to a considerable extent in the sugar industry.

Corns**OR**